

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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Boycotts, Injunctions and Trusts.

In the two important decisions recently rendered by the Supreme Court both sides in each case find grounds of satisfaction. In the contempt case the labor leaders are relieved from jail sentences as punishment for a civil disobedience campaign. In the contempt case of court, a punishment which many who condemn the boycott have felt to be too severe. On the other hand the anti-boycotters claim that the decision of the nation's highest tribunal determines every essential point in dispute concerning the status of the boycott in accordance with their contention; that the boycott is illegal and that the court can enjoin all acts done in carrying out such boycott, which extends to printed, written and oral statements; that the courts are empowered to limit the application of the Sherman act to "unreasonable" restraints of trade. The burden was upon the trusts to secure from Congress amendment of the law by the insertion of this word. Now the Sherman act under the Supreme Court's decision reverts to its original meaning, and the burden is shifted to the anti-trust men to eliminate it by congressional amendment.

The Supreme Court suggests that its construction of the Sherman act remedies the evil aimed at by the law and prevents a successful attack on the ground of unconstitutionality, by the Sherman act, as otherwise construed. In the contempt case the labor leaders personally are victorious, but the boycott is condemned and its effective restraint by injunction is affirmed. In the Standard Oil case the particular trust involved is condemned and dissolved, but trusts not monopolistic or in unreasonable restraint of trade—"good" trusts, in short—are acquitted in advance and encouraged to live.

The German invasion of England has arrived. Not all the fears that have been expressed are realized, but the almost interfered with their appetite have been realized, but at any rate the Germans are in London. The Star reported yesterday that Emperor William, Empress Augusta Victoria and Princess Victoria Louise, who arrived at Sherness on the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern, were welcomed with an enthusiasm which fully demonstrated the emperor's personal popularity with Englishmen.

The horror of the invasion is mitigated by the fact that the king, queen and other members of the British royal family met the visitors at Victoria station, and all were driven in state to Buckingham palace. The London populace did not betray any shuddering fear at sight of the invaders, and the reports that enormous crowds thronged the route from the railway station up Grosvenor Place and Constitution Hill to the palace and that cheers greeted the party throughout the drive.

The Anglo-German war scare, or rather the scare of the future, has subsided. It quieted down when the American-Japanese war when yellow newspapers and yellow politicians found that they could not talk two ancient friends into a fight. The Anglo-German war scare was more plausible than the Yankee-Jap war, but even that fell through. Yellow journalism and yellow statesmanship can create war scares and blow up war clouds, but to make nations fight is getting to be more and more difficult.

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There is no doubt whatever that the merger system has seriously restricted the annual supply of circuses.

Washington's climate knows how to be most courteously considerate of an extra session.

The War Department and War.

Secretary of War Stimson says concerning the act of war: I am not an expert. My only school in fighting was the National Guard. I served nine years in Troop A, rising from private to first lieutenant. Mr. Stimson will probably find that, brief and modest as his soldier service has been, it will stand him well in hand now. Gibson, the great historian, served two and a half years in the English militia, and thought at one time of joining the regular army; but letters proved the stronger lure. However, he afterward confessed that "the captain of the Hampshire Grenadiers has not been useless to the historians of the Roman empire." Lieut. Stimson of the New York National Guard will not prove useless to the Secretary of War.

Only a few men of military training have presided over the War Department. Mr. Madison, who was President during

our second war with Great Britain, was advised from the War Department, first by John Armstrong of New York, then by James Monroe of Virginia, and then by W. H. Crawford of Georgia, not one of whom could have set a squadron in the field.

The Secretary of War during our clash with Mexico was W. L. Marcy, a New York lawyer, with the presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet. Secretary Stanton, who proved an invaluable aid to Mr. Lincoln, was a lawyer. Andrew Johnson in his row with Stanton called two soldiers to the War Office—first Gen. Grant, and then Gen. Schofield, but neither served long. President Grant appointed Gen. Rawlins, then Gen. Sherman, and then Gen. Belknap, but in his second term went to civil life for his War Secretary after the Belknap scandal broke.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War during his first term was a Massachusetts lawyer, and during his second term a personal friend who had graduated from the school of Albany into Mr. Cleveland's service as private secretary. At the time of the controversy between Mr. Cleveland and Lord Salisbury about Venezuela, it was the theme of much chuckling speculation as to where we should come out in case of war, with Col. Lamont at the head of the war office.

The war with Spain found the War Department presided over by a man who had distinguished himself in the civil war. Gen. Alger had been among the most successful of the Union officers recruited from civil life. But so loud and prolonged an outcry was produced by his services as Secretary of War that he was forced to retire. Succeeding him came Mr. Root, a lawyer, who did notable things in the office, and succeeding him came Mr. Taft, another lawyer, who went from the War Department to the White House.

Mr. Stimson, then, need not feel sheepish about his legal sheepskin. He will find that it is not only not a stranger in the War Department, but is associated there with great achievements. Many lawyers have tried their hands there, and one of them—Mr. Stanton—at the most trying period of the country's history made a reputation for efficiency which will endure while the government itself does.

Development of Potomac Park.

The development of Potomac Park is being pressed forward by Col. Spencer Cosby, engineer officer in charge of the building and grounds, to the limit of the funds available for that purpose. These efforts are, of course, being put forth in West Potomac Park, the park south and east of the railroad bridge not ready for driveways, lawns and shrubbery, as a bridge spanning river mud on this section of the park for the double purpose of raising its level and deepening the channels.

Col. Cosby is developing West Potomac Park to the end of making it the most beautiful and useful riverside pleasure ground in the world. A great deal has already been done toward the attainment of this object. The idea of opening cross roads at the foot of 20th, 21st and 23rd streets is a good one, in that it makes the park more accessible to people west of 17th street.

The water park which is sometimes proposed as one of the features of the development of the Eastern branch above the Pennsylvania avenue bridge would furnish an aquatic playground for the east end, as the Potomac Park season would for the central section of the city.

In Potomac Park the convenience of equestrians is also being taken into account, for despite the growing use of the automobile, there seems to be a moderate revival of horseback riding, and this cannot be followed safely on the streets or park roads over which so many gasoline cars are whizzing.

Auto Wrecks.

The advance of spring is being marked by automobile accidents. Sunday is the great day for the auto smash, because more people are driving in autos on that day and because a larger number of auto drivers make long runs to the country, and, rolling along rustic roads, yield to the speed temptation.

Newspapers are burdened with accounts of autos that hit trees and trolley poles, that skid into laydown ditches or roll down high embankments while running forty miles an hour, and that collide with railroad trains, trolley cars, and other autos.

It is too bad that the reckless, thoughtless autoist cannot be saved from himself. When a man found breaking the speed laws it would be charity to inflict on him a penalty that would cause him to remember the fact. But despite speed laws and good counsel, many automobilists will break their necks and the necks of persons who ride with them.

Harrying the Clerk.

The Treasury Department order that no man may remain on duty during the usual luncheon hour, that they shall not leave any of the buildings of the department between certain hours without a pass, that the time of their return shall be entered on the pass by a watchman and that they shall use only certain entrances and exits of the Treasury building is very rigorous. Perhaps it might go further and require the clerks not to eat any pie or sandwiches in the middle of the day and not leave the building at all. It is not an order which will make clerks feel any more independent or any better satisfied with their employment.

There seems to be no good reason for thus overlooking Judge Alton B. Parker in this generous distribution of democratic presidential boons.

The length of time that Champ Clark has managed to escape the epithet "caar" would commend him to especial attention.

As a standpatter and a sinner on the lid, President Diaz has developed qualities that must be recognized.

The elimination of spring from the weather schedule affords no relief from the annual epidemic of spring fever.

Clean Speech.

The anti-profanity campaign appears to prosper, and the Holy Name Society, principal campaigner in the cause of clean speech, reports that progress is being made. It is easy to fall into a bad habit, and it requires some moral energy to climb out of it.

Can they express themselves? A vulgar person can never disguise his vulgarity by simulating polite speech. But blasphemy is the common form of profanity may be avoided by everybody. Men will express themselves more clearly and more forcibly by avoiding oaths, because oaths do not express any idea that ought to be expressed. Any idea demanding an oath for its expression ought to be suppressed.

The anti-oath reform is a good thing. The confirmed swearer should withdraw his confession that he is impotent to find and use the exact words to indicate his precise meaning, however strong his emotion. He should school himself in the necessary vocabulary so that he may express himself with vigor and precision without his customary meaningless expletives.

The English scientist who says that for the next four hundred years winter weather will grow steadily milder, but the school of Albany into Mr. Cleveland's service as private secretary.

Queen Mary has prepared a list of "don'ts" for participants in the coronation that rivals the output of the most industrious writer of warm weather advice.

It will take considerable hustling on the part of Standard Oil's gigantic corps of attaches to settle up in six months.

Another mistaken economist is the man who tries to make last year's hammock rope do.

A Devotee of Fashion. "This," said the curator, displaying a mummy, "was an Egyptian princess."

"Poor thing!" exclaimed the conversational girl. "She insisted on being buried in her hobble skirt, didn't she?"

Different Methods. "You never learned to sing or play the violin?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "What's the use of going to all that trouble? Whenever I feel that the neighborhood is too quiet I get out the lawn mower."

The Graduation Speech. Here is at least one message sent. Free from all trace of modern tricks; One speech at least which is not meant To help some scheme in politics.

A Guess. "Why is the lion called the king of beasts?" "I don't know," replied the naturalist, "unless he acquired the title years ago when large whiskers were supposed to imply an especial fitness for governmental authority."

A Self-Defeated Reformer. "You were strong for a safe and sane Fourth of July last year."

"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher; "but I'm not going to say any more about it. I got so excited over the matter a year ago that my friends said I was both dangerous and irresponsible."

Back to Nature. I long for life, for the real thing; Not the dawdling of dreamy days, Nor the kind that the raw-hide poets sing.

In carefully roughened phrase. I ask for no glimpses of the timid deer That flees from the hunter's call. Let me get out there with the crowds That chase the wild geese over the hills.

The bunch that is playing ball. Back to the primal state where man Is close to old nature's plan. Where we're all on the plane where we once began.

Unpolished by time and art; Where the spirit of contest surges fast And the chances that may befall Are eagerly waited from first to last.

Where the bunch is playing ball! Let the dreamer go out 'neath the stars bright And dare the lightning's play. The stars are where they belong, all right.

And the lightning is miles away, And the untamed beast will be on the run. If he hears your footstep fall, The place widens, I can assure you. The signal I hear, "Play ball!"

Let me hark to the shout and the battle cry. As the foe is put to rout; Let me dodge the missiles that swiftly fly. When the umpire says "You're out!" Let me lift my voice with the general throng.

Price of grounding and all. Where nature is unrestrained and strong, Out there where the bunch plays ball.

Not a Revolutionary Statute. From the New York Times.

Those who through the long months, while awaiting with dread the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, have comforted themselves with the assurance that whatever the court might say, its decision would not destroy property, would not take away property, it would not change the form of the certificate or title under which property was held, have been justified in their optimism.

Sherman act of 1890, as now definitely interpreted by the court, does not destroy property; does not take away any property right lawfully enjoyed prior to the enactment of that statute.

Guilt Is Personal. From the New York World.

This decision should mean the end of test cases. Big Business knows what the law is and it has very able attorneys who know what the law is. If it deliberately violates the law let it be treated like any other criminal.

"Guilt is personal." If the United States government will sternly hold to that principle and to all violations of the Sherman act, Big Business will soon be as active in finding ways to respect the law as it has heretofore been in finding ways to evade the law.

Even a John D. Rockefeller would rather adjust his commercial practices to the provisions of the Sherman act than go to jail.

Intent of Congress. From the New York Tribune.

No one can doubt that this interpretation of the anti-trust law is in accordance with its true intent. The aim of Congress was not to prevent those restraints which were usual and customary in industry under competitive conditions, but the new development of the power to restrain trade which the great combinations of capital were making possible. Nor can any one question the justice of the application of the Sherman act in the present case. It was to prevent just such restraint of trade as the name of the Standard Oil Company is a synonym for that the act was passed by Congress.

Pail Lifted From Business. From the New York Herald.

The Supreme Court has lifted an incubus from the business men of the country by its interpretation of the anti-trust act in connection with yesterday's long-awaited decision of the Standard Oil Company's appeal.

THE LOUVRE

THE FRENCH SHOP.

FIRST AS WELL AS LAST

Clearance of Millinery

Every Hat in this department, without any reservation, is included in one of these specials. At these prices every Hat should quickly find a purchaser:

\$3.95 Heretofore \$8.50 and \$10.
\$6.50 Heretofore \$12.50 and \$15.

\$8.50 Heretofore \$17.50.
\$12.50 Heretofore up to \$35.

\$4.50 Heretofore \$17.50.
\$4.95 Heretofore \$17.50.
\$6.95 Heretofore \$17.50.

\$9.95 Heretofore \$17.50.
\$15.00 Heretofore \$17.50.
\$18.50 Heretofore \$17.50.

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Leverton & Co.

Enormous Saving On Tailored Suits.

The opportunity to buy just the suit you'll need for traveling and vacation wear at about half price.

All the newest spring fabrics, and besides tropical serges and worsteds, in navy, white, hairline stripes, checks, grays and all desirable colors.

\$15 For Suits that sold all this Spring at \$25 & \$30
\$25 For Suits that sold all this Spring at \$40 & \$45

TAILORED LINEN and RAMIE SUITS, \$7.95, \$12.95, \$16.95 and \$25

Too Many Dresses—Down Go Prices

No matter how desirable—no matter how distinctively fashionable—they all go at an enormous reduction—not one is reserved. Thank the backward season.

\$10.95 for \$20 Dresses
\$16.95 for \$30 Dresses
\$19.95 for \$35 Dresses

Enormous variety, which embraces hundreds of ideas in silk and washable dresses—the entire fourth floor is full of them. Figured foulard silks, striped messalines, satin checks, dotted foulards and taffetas.

Dainty tub dresses of Gingham, Lingerie and Lawns—exclusive styles—at **\$5.98** and **\$7.98**

Handsome Marquisette and Lingerie Dresses, \$15 and \$25

High-grade Sample Dresses that are worth \$25, \$35 and \$40 **\$10.95**

—embracing imported linens in white and colors and the finest lingerie dresses; some are all-over embroidered; others trimmed with laces of finest quality; some are slightly soiled from showing, but most of them are perfect. EXTRA CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS.

Very Special Sale of Dressy Waists

We say dressy waists because we sell none other; the cheaply made, flimsy, ill-fitting waists find no shelf room here.

Greatest Waist Values in Town at **\$1.98, \$2.39, \$2.98, \$3.98**

Hecht & Company, 513-515-517 7th St. Hecht & Company,

A Phenomenal Sale of High-grade Hosiery

From Brown, Durrell & Co., 11 W. 19th Street, New York City.

THE WIDELY KNOWN HOUSE OF BROWN, DURRELL & CO., 11 W. 19TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, has closed out to us their entire season's accumulations and sample lines of Fine Spring and Summer Hosiery, both of American make and Fine Imported Hosiery. The quality of these goods speaks for itself. Every store and every wearer of good hosiery knows the surpassing quality. Brown, Durrell & Co. supply the largest and best stores in the country, the stores that demand and use only the highest grades.

WOMEN'S REGULAR MADE Silk Hose, in black, blue, white and double silk tops; also Fine Gauge Lisle Hose, in black, blue, white and double silk tops. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **29c**

WOMEN'S SEAMLESS HOSE, in black, blue, white and double silk tops; also Fine Gauge Lisle Hose, in black, blue, white and double silk tops. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **29c**

WOMEN'S FINE GRADE Lisle Thread Hose, in black and a smart line of colors; the newest effects, all sizes, all colors, all colors. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **11c**

CHILDREN'S Lisle BLACK Ribbed Hose, mostly large sizes. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **11c**

WOMEN'S INGRAIN THREAD Silk Hose, some with double silk tops. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **69c**

WOMEN'S FULL FASHIONED Boot Silk Hose, in black and various colors; also Men's Regular Made Lisle Hose, in black and various colors. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **39c**

WOMEN'S MERCEZIZED Gauze Lisle Hose, with double garter tops; very desirable in quality; thin and cool. Stockings sold at 25c. Sale price **14c**

WOMEN'S SEAMLESS HOSE, in black and various colors; also Men's Regular Made Lisle Hose, in black and various colors. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **7½c**

WOMEN'S GOOD QUALITY Black Seamless Cotton Hose, in all sizes; thin and cool. Retailing at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sale price **7½c**

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